FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, OCTOBER 17, 1850. Three great political principles, operating through three variously balanced parties, influence at present the condition of Europe, and will continue to do so until they obtain an equitable adjustment in its various nations and communities. Perhaps it may be ordained that they never should receive that adjustment, and that the discussions which their respective partisans are perpetually originating, and the efforts which they as continuously make for mastery, are destined, like the winds and storms of the natural world, to be perpetual; or, as the poet rather paradoxically expresses it, to prove that " all nature's discord keeps all nature's peace." The three principles to which we allude are Imperial, Regal, or Aristocratical domination; Political, Religious, and Social Conservatism, or what we would rather call it, Preservatism; and ultra-Democratical love of change and desire of Revolution. The first of these principles is represented in England by the ultra Tories in the State, and by the ultra Bishops in the Church-it would be invidious to mention names; by the high-heeled and stiff-necked protectionists in Parliament; by the Priests who refuse the rites of Christian burial to a person who has not been baptised; by the country squires, who transport the father of a family for shooting a hare; and by the advocates of abuses. and the opponents of progress of all ranks and grades. The English Conservatives are represented by the friends of the late Sir Robert Peel, in both Houses of Parliament, by the Whig Peers, and the greater portion of the Whig members of the House of Commons, and by the tolerant members of the Bench of Bishops. Here again we will not mention names, further than that the heads of the present Administration, and the official head of the Church, and many of the Bishops, and (if we may with propriety say so) the present occupant of the throne, belong to this party. The advocates of all but ultra free trade both in and out of Parliament are to be ranked in this class. The friends of well tempered civil and religious liberty, of safe but steady progress, and of reform in all abuses wherever they may be found, and wherever alteration is practicable, and the advocates of economy, peace, and industry, are all of the preservative class. The ultra Democrats or Revolutionists consist in England of the physical force Chartists, who ask for impracticable political changes; the Socialists, Communists, Agrarians, cum multis aliis, who in sist upon social revolution; and the ignorant multitude, rendered desperate by deprivation, and dangerous and wicked through ignorance. This class has few advocates, and those happily not influential in Parliament, and not one, we believe, in the Church—certainly not among its dignitaries. Poverty and want, low wages, and scarcity of employment, and dearness of provisions, always increase the ranks of this class, and the contrary circumstances diminish them. Therefore, at present, its numbers are comparatively few, and entirely uninfluential. This party is created by physical suffering, increased by designing demagogues, and encouraged by the success of popular outbreaks in other countries. None of these things exist at present in any degree, and therefore the party is, happily for itself, and fortunately for all others, a small one in England, at this time. The existing condition of Great Britain arises from the fact that the Preservative party-whose principle is practicable progress-more than counterbalances, both in number and influence, the stand-still and the gotoo-fast parties united, were such a union prac-

In BELGIUM and HOLLAND the Conservative party—the great body of the people—are in the gress, and prosperity. We believe, too, that the years, allowing for increased population, was 924. There have that confidence in the King which induces the 1,369. The returns for last week, when compared with those hope that if he sometimes seems to vacillate and to of the ten preceding years, show the following curious results: check the popular progress, it is because he fears it is acquiring a speed which endangers its security. The temperate but firm proceedings in Hesse Cas-SEL render its revolution a perfect model one, and we think the example will not be lost upon some other principalities and powers in the fatherland. HESSE DARMSTADT, MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN, and even HANOVER have caught the infection, and the great principle of Conservatism, which has hitherto meant little more than to take care of the rights of the privileged few, will be interpreted ere long, we think, to imply, Attend to and protect the liberties and interests of the many. DENMARK and SWEDEN are conservative in their policy. We fear, with the exception of Switzerland, and the kingdom of PIEDMONT or SARDINIA, we have now completed our list of European Conservative States. Yet it

ticable. Hence arise our peace, prosperity, and

general well-being. To say that we do not need

many reforms in our institutions, and many ameliorations in our laws, would be an untruth; not to

And we have beheld with pleasure and pride the victory of conservative principles in the proceedings song writer, and author of "Voices from the Crowd." of your Congress. It appeared to us that the great tria juncta in uno of your statesmen—CLAY, WEBSTER, and CASS—might be fairly said to represent the embodiment of the three principles whose operation we have endeavored to portray, united in one purpose; each throwing aside the peculiar characteristics of his party, and sacrificing individual and sectional views for the good of this whole country. And the conservative principles of the sage and patriot of Ashland have again triumphed. This is the third time within our recollection when he has thrown himself into the gap, and by a bold and liberal system of compromise achieved immeasurable good for his country. Long may he be preserved and protected to aid his country in her but not quotably depressed; the country markets perhaps a day of difficulty and danger, should such again occur!

is a glorious list, and holds out glorious prospects.

That great peace and civilization movement, the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, is progressing most favorably. We are inclined to doubt whether the exhibition will have any thing more grand or more striking to exhibit, than the fairy building now constructing as its show-room. This vast palace of iron and glass, light in appearance as a bamboo hut, and strong as a Norman baron's castle, with decorations as elaborate as those of the Alhambra, and conveniences as perfect as art and skill can contrive, is fast assuming shape and form. Its exact dimensions are 1,848 feet in length (it should have been 1851 in honor of the date) and 408 broad, and yields an exhibiting surface of twenty-one acres, and eight miles in length of tables and counters. The centre transept will be 108 feet in height. consisting of eighty-nine packages from St. Peters-burgh, addressed to the agent of the Russian Gov-which they regarded as indecent bribes to obtain guages of the East and of Europe, guides and comernment in London. The goods have been lodged an unconstitutional prolongation of his power, if not missioners, and departments for information. This for safe keeping until the building is ready to receive them. This consignment will be followed mittee en permanence, prevented the cavalry (forty- which we yet hope to see established. It is said thus early in the field on account of the danger of the French Committee. M. Dupin calculates the repeated the military salutations. The committee of locomotive engines and railway carriages. England at £7,200,000. He enumerates as pro. of the Secretary of War, and some tart reflections cularly in naval architecture and locomotive enper objects of exhibition on the part of France, upon the President. The Secretary says the things gines, our friends in the United States need not, if

In chemical products, M. Dupin mentions "the into which French chemical science has succeeded in reducing dyeing and other substances are re-commended to be sent. The perfumes in which French skill has preserved the natural aroma from the plants and flowers of the Alps and the Pyrenees, and of which the United States after England, is the greatest consumer." The extract of quinine and its sulphates; fancy soaps and candles prepared from the stearine acid; glues and gelatines, are enumerated as fit articles for exhibition: and manufactures of tobacco, of artificial porphyry, and of porcelain, superior glass manufactures, and mirrors polished by an improved process, glass colored by a new chemical process, and glass manufactured with zinc instead of lead, which gives promise of increased refractive power to our lenses for optical and astronomical instru-ments." These are the leading articles enumerated in the first part of M. Dupin's communication, and we have thus detailed them at length, in order that our transatlantic friends may know what France is preparing to do, and that they, estimating their greater distance, and the necessity for earlier preparation, may be up and doing also. At VIEN-NA. measures are taken to send forward the best products of Austrian skill. The commission appointed by the Government to attend to the subject nas encouraged the people, and Austria and Bohemia will exhibit all the excellence their skill can command. Returns are pouring in daily from almost every part of the United Kingdom and the colonies. The Commissioners are sitting almost continually, and every exertion appears to be makevery thing relating to the exhibition before the public. Meanwhile extensive preparations are making in other departments. The vast number of brewed in London as has materially assisted in keeping up the price of hops. We shall have a succession of three great World Exhibitions. In addition to the London one to be held 1851, and the projected one at New York in 1852, there will be a great French Exhibition in Paris in 1854. These will be truly the peace and progress Congresses. They will be stronger practical, not theoretical, illustrations of the folly and brutality of war, than any thing else which could possibly be devised. They will make the people wise; and

"War is a game which, were the people wise, Kings could not play at.'

We are very anxious about two things in relation to this London Exhibition. One is the establishment of an American club-house in London, where a register should be kept of all Americans in London, and their residence whilst there; where American newspapers might be filed and read, and letters written and received; where friendly and business appointments might be made and held, and where that acceptable intercourse may be enjoyed which is always so agreeable to strangers in a foreign country. Our other desire is, that some description of reunions or soirées may be arranged, in which Americans and Englishmen may meet and converse with each other, and know each other feel assured that they will be gradually brought better; being well assured that with increased about, would be an unjust mistrust of the Govern- knowledge would come increased regard and esteem. ment, and an impugnment of the wisdom of Pro- We do not doubt that these things will be attended to; we consider them important.

Lor don and the country generally is very healthy. The ascendency, and the effects are seen in peace, pro- 830; the average of the corresponding week for the last ten same principle is dominant in PRUSSIA, and we was one case of cholera. The births during the week were

> 1850. 1840-'49.
> Deaths under 15 years of age....364 459 average. 297 " 168 " 15 " to 60....279 60 and upwards....187 830 924

It will be observed that the diminution in mortality is almost entirely confined to the juvenile part of the population, whilst it has increased in those of advanced life. This is attributable to the very improved success with which small-pox, measles, scarlatina, whooping cough, and other diseases incidental to youth are now medically treated.

The literary announcements of the week principally consist of novels; all our leading writers of that class are in the field with new productions. We have a list before us of ten new novels to be published during the month. A very powerful work, but of doubtful social tendency, entitled " Alton Lock, Poet and Tailor," has lately been published; it is attributed to the pen of Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, the popular Theatricals are doing well at the Princess', Sadler's Wells,

the Adelphi, and other minor theatres. The grand national concerts have commenced at her Majesty's theatre, and not very successfully. The attendance was very numerous, but the performance is unfavorably spoken of, both as to the quality of the music and the style of its execution, both vocally and instrumentally. The "Black Malibran" will sing in a concert at Windsor, by her Majesty's command, on the Prince of Wales's birthday, the 9th of November.

The bank returns exhibit an increase of circulation and of business, and a decrease of bullion. The money market is easier, but the terms are not altered. The funds are a quarter per cent. higher than last week, and the railway market a trifle depressed. The corn market has been flat and dull, little improved. Foreign markets without alteration. The produce markets have all been active, and prices almost uni versally advanced. Sugar has again risen, and so have, though less decidedly, tea, coffee, rice, and cocoa. In cotton there is little variation. The sales at Liverpool have been large; from Thursday to Tuesday 21,000 bales have changed hands. The stock at Havre is 32,000 bales and 10,000 coming forward. Last year it was 42,000, and in 1848 55,500 bales. Wool at Leeds is without change. All metals, except tin and lear, are very inactive. Tin is held for an advance, and lead is a good deal inquired after. There is also a very small stir and a shadow of advance in smalted copper. There is very little change in the Manchester market; what there is

The President of the FRENCH Republic appears, for the present, to have triumphed over his opponents. The Permanent Committee of the National

as will not bear transportation in a hatural state to be preserved; olive oil and cork, and richly veined wood for cabinet ware; madder, both in its green and dry state. Among the minerals, bitu-him as he has of them; and that if a quarrel models of each class of your vessels—North river nen, and among the metals, zinc are enumerated. was to take place between them, it might rouse the slumbering spirit of Socialism into action, oxydes and acids, alkalis and salts with which the which would prove an awkward customer. We do commerce of France supplies the world." Ultra not think the irritated feelings of either party will marine among colors, and the impalpable powders come to any important issue until the question of revising the constitution is mooted, nor do we apprehend that any thing serious will then take place. If the people wish for a monarchical form of government, they will prefer Louis Napoleon to any one else for the chief of that Government. If Republicanism, according to their ideas of it, be the favorite of the majority, and Louis Napoleon will consent to play the part of President, they will allow him to do so. If he will not, they will be very likely to elect a known Republican, and none more probable than Cavaignac. We again state our opinion that the majority of the people of France do not wish for any change which might endanger the peace and quiet of the country. The law against the press works badly; it fails in its object, but it will not fail to produce discontent and

The Ministerial crisis in Spain is over; NARVAEZ no longer insists upon SERRANO being employed in Madrid, and the King Consort has been promised that his sister may live at Valencia.

The only news from Rome is the election of foureen new Cardinals: the most striking circumstance attending this election is, that out of the batch only our are Italians; the remainder consisting of three Frenchmen, two Spaniards, one Austrian, two Prussians, one Portuguese, and, and last not least, one Englishman-Dr. Wiseman-who has been elected Archbishop of Westminster. Thus England will again witness, after a very long lapse of time, the pre-sence of a member of the "Sacred College" hold-ing titular dignity in her metropolis. Rome will, on the other hand, witness a no less unwonted ciring, by every body, to give full effect to this great | cumstance, during the winter, in the existence of an undertaking. Our daily papers have taken up the authorized Protestant Chapel within its walls; the subject. The Morning Chronicle gives columns citizens of the United States having a obtained a authorized Protestant Chapel within its walls; the of information every morning in three languages, and the Daily News devotes much space to spread mausoleum of Augustus. The interior fittings up of

visiters expected in London will cause a great in- most unequivocally, that she will uphold the Hescreased consumption of articles of food, and so sian constitution, which dates from 1831, not 1848, large an extra quantity of malt liquors has been and is far from being democratic. Prussia, howprewed in London as has materially assisted in ever, announces that she shall protect the constituwar, than any thing else which could possibly be devised. They will make the people wise; and Cowper says, signified his intention to officer the army by giving commissions to the sergeants and corporals; but these brave men have met, and determined to refuse such promotion. The people of Hesse Cassel are yet desirous of peace; but there is a point beyond which endurance cannot stretch, and that point we think is nearly reached. Should a rising of the people take place, a greater part of the army will join them. The danger of commotion is extreme. The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt appears to be desirous to come to terms with his people, and he is prudent in doing so. Mecklenburg Schwering is contumacious and unruly, and Hanover appears more likely to side with Hesse Cassel than with the Diet at Frankfort. We know not what to expect in this chaotic state of things.

The only news from Belgium is the death of that very amiable woman, the Queen.

The Schleswig-Holstein army has abandoned the siege of Friederichstadt and returned to its encampment. The Danes are fortifying their positions at every point, and will remain strictly on the defensive. This is the military state of affairs; and possesses superior water power, which has been in use for the defensive. This is the military state of affairs; and possesses superior water hower, which has been in use for the such promotion. The people of Hesse Cassel are yet desirous to come to terms with his people, and he is prudent in doing so. Mecklenburg Schwering and the regime of the school, the pupils have enjoyed good health, made flattering progress in their studies, improved in general respects, conducted themselves with exemplary propriety, and, as far as known or believed, been pleased and contented, and their parents satisfied. Address, for circulars, &c.

B. B. MINOR, Attorney at law.

RICHMOND, October, 1850.

AND AT PRIVATE SALE.—In pursuance of the Will of the Rev. John Breckenridge, and of a decree of the Warwick County Probate Court, in the State of Indiana, against the heirs of the said Brackenridge, it will sell and convey all that tract of land lying in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, called "Mill Seat," situate upon Rock creek, and possesses these brave men have met, and determined to refuse

tions at every point, and will remain strictly on the defensive. This is the military state of affairs;

A paper of this morning gives the following sum-

mary of Russian movements and intentions: "Preparations are in active progress for abolishing on the 1st of January, 1851, the intermediate customs frontier be-tween Russia and Poland. The Jews are to be removed to a distance of forty wersts from the frontier. In each frontier town four hundred infantry and five hundred Cossacks, and an equal number of gendarmes, are to be stationed. On the frontier between Poland and Prussia a line of huts is to be erected, six hundred feet being the distance from hut to hut. In each hut a controller, a clerk, two Russian and one Polish watcher, are to live. The railway between St. Petersbugh and Moscow is to be finished by the 1st of November, 1851, in obedience to the orders of the Emperor."

We have also the following news from Con-STANTINOPLE, under a very late date : "It is stated positively that Kossurs, and the other Hun-

garian exiles at Keutaya, have received permission to retire from the Ottoman territory, their term of detention having expired, and most of these distinguished individuals will at once proceed to the United States, where, it appears, they intend to settle.
"The Porte has just published a decree permitting all

foreigners in their service to resign, no matter what their creed. This measure offers facilities to a number of refugees, who had adopted the Mussulman faith, to return to Christianity; Gen. Bem is mentioned as being foremost in the list." OCTOBER 18 .- Paris news states that MM. THIERS and BERRYER are favorable to the prolon gation of the President's powers. The committee n permanence are said to regret the expressions censure which they have lately uttered against

the President, " and feel that France can only arrive at a stable position by the harmony and cooperation of the executive and legislative powers"a strong conservative symptom. All ideas of a compromise or fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists, which it was rumored a day or two ago had taken place, have been abandoned. The thing is generally looked upon as impossible. The news from Cassel is more pacific; the Elec-

tor is said to show symptoms of a desire to come to terms with his people. Although the printing offices in Cassel are in the possession of the military, the daily journals in opposition to the Elector manage to appear and get into the hands of the people. The Ministerial crisis continues at Hanover.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Londo Tavern, at which a committee was appointed to consider the best means of establishing a Club of covering in a stately row of elm trees. The first Assembly, as well as the Commander-in-chief, all Nations in London, to facilitate intercourse \$40,000! \$20,000! 15,000! 50 prizes of \$1,000! contributions to the Exhibition have already arrived, looked with very growing dislike upon the frequent among visiters at the approaching exhibition, to in the bonding warehouses of St. Katherine's dock, an imperial crown. But neither the anger of is a good step in the right direction, but it does not General Changarnier nor the jealousy of the com- obviate the necessity for an american club-house, by another of at least equal importance. Russia is eight squadrons) at the last review from crying vo- that the two branches of manufacture, if we may ciferously " Vive Napoleon." " Vive l' Empereur." call them such, in which the exhibition will be most the navigation being impeded, had the shipment been protracted to a later period. The French have been stimulated to exertion by a masterly adance of such a victory. The people too, of whom, dress from M. Charles Dupin, the President of it is said, not less than 200,000 were on the ground, down the gauntlet on behalf of his countrymen, that annual amount of French products exported to have hitherto met the exigency by a little scolding have an opinion that in all these branches, parti-

wool from France and Algeria; raw and spun and demplained of were not his doing, and the President fruits from Corsica and Algeria, such den pooh-poohs the committee, and treats it as he would an angry old lady. We think all this scoldmit that you are ten years ahead of us in the moand Mississippi steamboats, Baltimore clippers, New York pilot-boats, New England whalers and

China vessels, gun-brigs, frigates, men of war, &c. Surely you will send them.

Three o'clock.—Nothing new whatever. The better feeling in the permanent committee at Paris, towards the President, is said to have arisen from the fear that Louis Napoleon may, if too roughly handled, ask some questions relative to the late visit of the Legitimists to Wiesbaden, which may not be very pleasant to answer.

General Agent at Washington City. LL claims for land or money, on the Governm A LL claims for land or money, on the distance viduals, attended to.

He has evidence in his possession to sustain the claims of many of the soldiers of the war of 1812 to land, under the late act of Congress, and offers his services in all such cases, and Officers' accounts settled, and claims on Congress prosecutes Officers' accounts settled, and claims on Congress prosecutes Officers' accounts settled, and claims on Congress prosecutes

A TTORNEY FOR PROSECUTING CLAIMS AT

A WASHINGTON.—The undersigned prosecutes all
manner of claims against the Government of the United
States, before Congress, before Commissioners, or before any
of the Public Departments; claims for bounty land, pensions,
back pay, half-pay, return of duties paid under protest, adjustment of accounts of disbursing officers, Postmaster's and
Contractor's accounts, collection of dividends in arrear, obtaining patents, and every other business requiring the prompt
and efficient services of an Attorney or Agent.

A residence of fourteen years at the seat of the Federal
Government, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with
the various systems and routine of public business at the different offices; added to this, free access to consult the ablest
legal advisers, if needed, justifies the subscriber in pledging
the fullest satisfaction and utmost dispatch to those who may
entrust their business to his care.

Being well known to the greater part of the citizens of this
Distriet, as well as to many gentlemen who have been members of both Houses of Congress in the last twelve years, it is
deemed useless to extend this notice by special references.

Communications must be pre-paid in all cases.

Charges or fees regulated by nature and extent of business,
but always moderate.

Address

H. C. SPALBING, TTORNEY FOR PROSECUTING CLAIMS AT

oct 12—epSawtf Address H. C. SPALDING, Attorney, Washington, D. C. authorized Protestant Chapel within its walls; the citizens of the United States having a obtained a place of worship in the Via de Pontefeci, near the mausoleum of Augustus. The interior fittings up of the chapel have already commenced.

The news from Germany leaves the affairs of that country as unsettled as ever. Prussia says, most unequivocally, that she will uphold the Hessian constitution, which dates from 1831, not 1848, and is far from being democratic. Prussia, however, announces that she shall protect the constitutional rights of the Elector, as well as those of the tional rights of the Elector, as well as those of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the heart will be cultivated, as well as the faculties of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the heart will be cultivated, as well as the faculties of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the mind; and an effort conscientiously made to afford an eduction of the mind; and an effort conscient of the mind; and an effort conscient

private and of public education, between which the opinions of the judicious are so much divided. The Scholastic Year will hereafter be of the same length as

at the University of Virginia and William and Mary Colleg the example of two such institutions being deemed worthy being followed. It will be divided into two equal sessions.

tions at every point, and will remain strictly on the defensive. This is the military state of affairs; we hear nothing about the negotiations.

Denmark has just published a financial statement, which is interesting at the present time. We give a brief abstract:

Total revenue £1,429,553; of which £431,792 is raised by direct, and £526,016 by indirect taxation.

Total expenditure £1,693,383; of which £590,904 is for interest of national debt. The debt being £13,680,000; having been increased £2,280,000 by the war with the Duchies.

Mr. Abner Pierce. It is supposed to contain fifty-three acres, and possesses superior water power, which has been in use for many years to propel a paper mill under George Broadrup. There is upon the place a stone mill house and dwelling-house, but the improvements are in bad repair. If not sold before, said land will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in tront of the Union Tavern, Georgetown, on Saturday, the 22d day of February, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. of that day, for the benefit of the Board of Education of the (old school) Presbyterian Church.

Inquire of J. B. Mitchell, Philadelphia; Walter S. Cox, interest of national debt. The debt being £13,680,000; having been increased £2,280,000 by the war with the Duchies.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. \$50,000 !-\$30,000 !-5 of \$10,000 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 125, for 1850. o be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, November 9, 1850.
78 number lottery—14 drawn ballots. GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of\$50,000 | 5 prizes of \$3,000 | 100 | do 600 | 5 do 600 | ke. &c. &c. Cickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.87 Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$190 00
Do. do 26 half do 95 00 do 26 half do 95 00 do 26 quarter do 47 50 do 26 eighth 23 75

\$35,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 128, for 1850.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Nov. 16, 1850.
66 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 prize of. ...\$35,000 | 1 prize of\$2,400 | 1 do1,000 | 10 do1,000 | 1 do500 do..........3,000 &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Haives \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets \$100 00

Do. do 22 half do 50 00

Do. do 22 quarter do 25 00

> SPLENDID LOTTERY. Capital prize \$60,000! ALSO \$40,000 ! \$20,000 ! \$11,460 !

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class L, for 1850,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1850.
75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots. 75 number lottery—12 drawn bailots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of \$60,000 | 15 prizes of\$2,500

1 do.40,000 | 25 do.2,000

1 do.20,000 | 25 do.1,500

1 do.1,460 | 50 do.1,200

1 do.10,000 | 100 do.1,000

8c. &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5
Eighths \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$260 00

Do do 25 half do 130 00

Do do 25 quarter do 65 00

Do do 25 eighth do 32 50

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class 133, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1850.

78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

prize of. \$40,000 | 1 prize of. \$5,000 do. \$3,842 do. \$15,000 50 do. \$1,000 do. \$60. \$50 do. \$60 do. \$6 Orders for tiekets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of ex.64 drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. C. & MAURY, Agents,

NOTICE TO BOUNTY LAND CLAIMANTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 31, 1850. Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the Commissioner of Pensions direct. Their transmission through the Department proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the addional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay and increases their liability to be lost or

sioner of Pensions, and he will thereby be enabled, as he is required to do, promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all mmunications, and answer such inquiries as may be made. As numerous inquiries have been directed to those points,

it may be well to state-1st. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and

not his employer. 2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the ervice required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time ; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit sthe act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one nder this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

ALEX. H. H. STUART. Secretary of the Interior.

MR. HUNT'S REPLY TO THE ANTI-RENTERS.

The State Convention of Anti-Renters, of New York, recently tendered Mr. Hunt the nomination for Governor, to which he gives the following reply:

ADBANY, OCTOBER 22, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of this date, informing me that I was nominated by the Anti-Rent State Convention as a candidate for Governor. I have received also some similar communications from other associations, or-ganized with reference to certain reforms affecting industrial interests irrespective of political divisions. You are aware that I had been previously nominated as the candidate of the Whig party, in connexion with four valued associates for other Whig party, in connexion with four valued associates for other important trusts. While I feel profoundly grateful to all my fellow-citizens who may honor me by their confidence, asense of political duty, and of honorable obligation towards the other candidates of my party, restrains me from recognising the action of other parties whose praference might seem to improve my prospects at the expense of friends whose names are united with mine on the Whig ticket.

It is proper for me to add, that if it should be the pleasure of the people to elevate me to the Executive chair of this State, my constitutional duties could not be changed, nor my conduct in the discharge of them influenced, by the course taken

duct in the discharge of them influenced, by the course taken in the election by any particular class of our citizens, or any organization other than the party to which I belong.
Under all circumstances it would be my highest aim to ex-

ccute my official trust with firmness and impartiality.

I should be actuated by an honest desire to promote justice, to uphold the supremacy of the law, to facilitate all useful reforms, to second legitimate endeavors for the redress of public grievances, and to protect the rights and advance the welfare of the whole people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON HUNT:

U. S. schooner Arispe, we learn that she took from Manitee river to Key West, Company D, 4th Artillery, and took up from Key West to Fort Brooke, Company H, 4th Artillery. The whole of the regiment will leave Fort Brooke and vicinity on or about the 10th November for New York harbor.

THE COMPOUND RAILROAD IRON.—We published a notice on Thursday of the specimen of a continuous [7] railroad iron which is now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair. It was which is now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair. It was manufactured at the Mount Savage Iron Company's Works, in Alleghany county, for whom Messrs. E. Pratt and Brothers, of Baltimore, are agents. It is a decided improvement on the usual rail, and is fast coming into general use. The Mount Savage Iron Works are, we understand, now engaged on a contract for one thousand tons ordered by the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, in New York, which they ordered after a trial of twelve months of the rail on a short distance on their road, which they laid to test it. It makes a continuous rail by breaking the joints, ['] and hence it is not liable to the great difficulty that attends the common T rail and other pata greater speed over the road with equal safety and more ease, and with less wear and tear to the cars.—Balt. Patriot.

IMPROPER USE OF FIREARMS.—We learn from the Lafayette Statesman that a deplorable accident, which resulted in the death of a young German lady, fifteen years of age, engaged in teaching music in the family of Col. Diamond, of Carrollton, occurred on Monday evening last. While playing with one of that gentleman's children, herself with a small stick and the other with a short double-barrelled gun, which was supposed to be unloaded, she struck the gun, which ex-ploded, lodging its charge in her right eye. Instantaneous death followed.

The Republican, in speaking of it, gives another version,

and says that the young man picked up the gun, and play-fully remarked, "take care, or I shall shoot somebody." Entirely ignorant it was loaded, he pointed it towards the lady, and discharged the contents into her head and throat.

A destructive fire occurred in Milwaukee on the 21st instant, which destroyed property to the value of \$20,000. The heaviest loser is Mr. Cady, who lost goods valued at \$14,000.

A late Liverpool paper says: "On Friday the great bull from Nineveh was safely deposited in the British Museum. It is, considering the great lapse of time, in an extraordinary state of preservation, stands nearly twelve feet in height, and

CHOCTAW EMIGRATION .- Another large emigration of Choctaws to the West of the Mississippi river, from the State of Mississippi, is to take place in a few weeks under the superintendence of Col. Scorr, U. S. Indian Agent.

There is a man named Martin, at present carrying the mai from this place to St. Joseph's, on the Mississippi, who has been carrying the mail on horseback from Monroe to Minden for the last five years, and during that time has never missed a trip, and, what is more extraordinary, he rode one and the same horse all the time. The distance from this to Minden and back is one hundred and sixty miles, and in the five years (according to our calculation) the horse and rider have travel-led forty-one thousand and six hundred miles. The same

horse is still used in transporting the mail between this place and St. Joseph's, and seems to be in excellent condition. We have no doubt but that Congress will grant the old horse a pension for his long and faithful services to the Government.

[Ouachita (La)] Gazette. ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.-Rev. A. W. HANSON, a nativ of Cape-coast Castle, has received the appointment of British Consul for Monrovia, in the Republic of Liberia. He received a liberal education, partly in Great Britain and partly at a theological seminary in the United States. He has resided two years in England.

A Good Example. -At a meeting in Georgia, after a vio lent debate, Col. Abbott offered the following resolutions

which were carried by acclamation: Resolved, That this meeting is d—d mad.
 Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber, having become the purchaser and sole proprietor of this well-known Hotel, respectfully informs the public generally that he has added to the former house twenty-odd more comfortable rooms, with over five hundred feet front, with piazzas in front and rear, making it as comfortable as any hotel in the South, which now will enable him to accommodate over one hundred and fifty persort.

His table will be under the superintendence of an experienced housekeeper of the North, by whose aid he flatters himself he shall not be rivalled by any hotel in the South, being now enabled, by the constant steam communication with Savannah and Charleston, to have the advantage of the fine markets of those cities. In addition, he has made arrangements, in connexion with the hotel, at all times to furnish fine horses and carriages for the accommodation of his guests.

The increasing reputation which the climate of Florida possesses in the estimation of the medical faculty, for the cure of consumption and other pulmonary diseases, has induced a vast increase of travel to this State during the fall and winter months of those who seek the relief afforded by a milder atmosphere; and, in view of this fact, the subscriber has determined that his exertions to merit the patronage which shall be bestowed upon him shall be without regard to toil or expense.

SAMUEL BUFFINGTON, oct 3—co6w

Jacksonville, East Florids.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT, a novel, by Mrs. Trollope, price 25 cents. This day received, and for sale by

Trollope, price 25 cents. This day received, and for R. FARNHAM.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 1-5 P. M. November has opened upon us like a bright May morning : nd a person walking up Baltimore street would think we were in the middle of summer instead of winter, from the appearance of the fair sex, who are gaily bedecked in summer

A letter received from a gentlemen on board the United States frigate Constitution, at Spezzia, says :

"We have just received on board the flag-ship a party of Hungarians, who recently arrived here. They were offi-cers in the Hungarian war of liberty, and were forcibly press-ed by the Austrians into their ranks. They recently arrived ed by the Austrians into their ranks. They recently arrived from Tuscany, in the runks of a large Austrian reinforcement, and took the first opportunity of escaping here, where they arrived after suffering many privations and hardships. And, as they could not get out of the country in any other way, this Government would have been obliged to give them up to the Austrians. They appealed to the Commodore, and are now safe under the stars and stripes."

Sales at the Stock Board of 5,300 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds, 1867, at 932; Maryland 6's closed 1021 bid, 103 saked; Baltimore 6's, 1890, 1031 bid.

Sales to day 150 bble. Howard street Flour, \$4.75; City Mills held at \$4.75. Wheat and Corn remain unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 28-4 P.M. The Will of John McDonogh-His Executors, Bequeathments, &c .- In my despatch of yesterday I informed you of the death by cholers, on Saturday, of John McDonogh, a well-known citizen of this place and native of Baltimore, reputed to be worth about ten millions of dollars. He was a bachelor, and during a long residence in this city accumulated the very large amount above stated. He was a

cumulated the very large amount above stated. He was a very singular man, and especially noted for his miserly propensities. He has a sister now living in Baltimore—Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. John Cole, music teacher, or whose family kept a music store in Feltimore.

The will of Mr. McDonogh was opened and read to-day. It bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Cole, of Baltimore, \$6,000 and a house to live in during the remainder of her life; also \$25,000 annually to the American Bible Society. The bulk of his property, however, has been given to the citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore for the establishment of schools and an asylum for the poor in both cities. The will also bequeaths a very large sum to the American Colonization Society. This will is to be contested.

Seventeen executors have been appointed, among whom are the following gentlemen of Baltimore: Bens. C. Howard Henry Didler, besides Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and Henry Didler, besides Henry Clay, of Kentucky,

and HENRY DIDIER; besides HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and the Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

PHILADELPHIIA, OCTOBER 29-4 P. M. JENNY EAND will give several concerts here about the 20th of next month, and then proceed to Baltimore and Washington. Possibly she may go to Richmond, Charleston, Havans, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and will probably sail for London to attend the World's Fair. BOSTON, OCTOBER 31.

The Village Bank at Donvers (Mass.) was broken into last night. The watchmen fired upon the burglars, and shot one of them dead, who proved to be a son of one of the Directors, residing next door to the Bank. The father, hearing the report, went to ascertain the cause, and in his course stumbled over the dead body of his son.

WORCE STER, (MASS.) OCTOBER 25. Charles James Swift, the fugitive slave on whose behalf the sympathies of the people of this city were much excited, has returned. It's story, how ever, was so contradictory that he has again been arrested, since which he has confessed himself an impostor, and asserts that it was the intention of himself and another to trave I through the country and raise all the funds they could by e: tciting the sympathies of the

M ONTREAL, OCTOBER 31. It is estimated that not less than one thousand fugitive slaves have arrived in Canada s ince the commer agitation. The sympathy shot en them formerly has nearly died away. Most of them are suffering for the necessaries

COLUMBIA COL LEGE, D. C.

Bills payable in advance; half at the opening, the balance at the middle of the session. Students may be admitted at any time, and pursue a full course, and thus be entitled to a degree, or such studies as their parents or guardians may select. Young gentlemen in this College will have the great advantage of attending the lectures delivered at Smithsonian Institution by distinguished scientific men of our own and other countries. Several courses were given the last year. offered of hearing debates in Congress and arguments in the Supreme Court, on important occasions.

MEDICAL BOOKS AND TEXT BOOKS, recom-mended by the Faculty. For sale at the publisher's prices, by TAYLOR & MAURY,

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES. FOR NOVEMBER, 1850. D. PAINE & CO., Managers.

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore under the superintend-ence of State Commissioners. SPLENDID SCHEME.

GRA					th, 1850.	less 30,
		78 Numl	pers-13	drawn	Ballots.	
1 1	rize of	£				10,000
20 p	rizes o	f				4,000
40	do					1,000
40	do					500
185	do					200
		ke.	800		&c.	
	Ti	kets \$12	-Halve	s \$6C	Quarters \$3.	
Cert	ificate	of packa	ges of 2	6 whole	tickets, \$1	70—shar
			1000	an heliu	EN THE S	1000

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class W, To be drawn in Baltimore, November 16, 1850. 75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots. GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize of......\$5,000 1 do.......5,000 1 do......5,000

1 prize of.....\$50,000 1 do of......10,000 1 do of......10,000 1 do of......10,000 do of. 10,000 1 do. 5,000 do of. 10,000 199 do. 500 kc. kc. kc. kc.

Tickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75.

A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets \$220.00 Do. do 25 halves 110 00 Do. do 95 quarters \$3.75. do.....

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 31, To be drawn November 23d, 1850. SPLENDID CAPITALS.

I prize of	\$37,500		prize of			7,500
l do			do.			7,500
1 do			do.			7,500
1 do	. 7,500					7,500
1 do	. 7,500	1	do.			7,500
1 do	. 7,500	25	do.			1,250
&c.	80		80			
Tickets \$10	-Halves	\$5-	Quarte	rs \$2	.50	STISS.
Certificates of pr	ackages of	26 w	hole t	ckers	130	00
Do. d	0	26 h	alf	do	65	00
Do. d	0	26 q	uarter	do	32	50
California de Calabrata de Cala	and the second					

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class X, To be drawn November 30, 1850. 78 numbers and 20 ballots.

ı	RICH A	ND SPLET		
l	1 prize of	\$60,000	5	prizes of\$1,80
l	1 do of	40,000	5	do 1,6
j	1 do of	20,000	20	do 1,50
3	1 do of	10,503	20	do 1,25
1	t do of		20	do 1,00
ì	1 do of		20	do 80
1	.9 do of	4,000	20	do 70
1	2 do of	2:000	20	do 60
4	1,000 prizes of \$500.	being the	low	est three number prize.
3	Tickets \$20-Halve	\$10-Q	arte	rs \$5-Eighths \$2.50.
ì				wholes 400
1	Do	do		halves 200
ı	Do	do	26	quarters 100

All orders for tickets, share above splendid schemes will me All communications confide

R. FRANCE & CO.